

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

UNUSUAL GAME.—Last night, Mr. Thos. H. Reid, one of the first-class players of the Hongkong Chess Club, gave an exhibition of simultaneous play in the Club Rooms. There was a small attendance of members, but some interesting games were played. Play commenced about 9.20, and finished five minutes before midnight. For simultaneous play, the games progressed with reasonable rapidity, on several occasions Mr. Reid having to pass on to another board because his opponents were not prepared to make their moves in turn. The simultaneous player had nine opponents, and a calculation at the close of play gave his average at about 120 moves per hour. The first game was scored by Mr. Reid shortly after the start, his victim being Mr. Solly. A pretty combination proved fatal to Mr. Sotis, who might have won a piece early in the game, but overlooked the chance in his haste to develop. Then Mr. Reid resigned to Mr. Moses. In this game both were left with Rook and Bishop, but Mr. Moses had a decided superiority of pawns and playing carefully, as he always does, he was bound to win as soon as he forced the game. Mr. Cowen played weakly in a French Defence (game given below), and should have been checkmated two moves sooner than he was in actual play. The draw with Mr. Hooper and Mr. Barlow were fairly even. Mr. Hooper was left with two Rooks and two pawns (on opposite sides of the board) against Rook and Bishop and five pawns; and with care Mr. Reid might have placed a win to his credit, but there was no time to finish the game, a remark which applies to Mr. Barlow's, the prettiest game of the evening. It is also given below, with notes by Mr. Barlow. The games with Mr. Deneberg and Mr. Piercy and Mr. Solly's second game, were given up because of want of time to finish. In Mr. Deneberg's game Mr. Reid was a piece up, with a good position; Mr. Solly had lost two pawns and could not have saved the game.

The following are two of the games:

| FRENCH DEFENCE. | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| White (Reid). | Black (Coven). |
| 1 P-K 4 | P-K 3 |
| 2 P-Q 4 | P-Q 4 |
| 3 Kt-Q B 3 | B-Kt 5 |
| 4 P-B 5 (d) | B-Kt 7 |
| 5 P-B 6 | P-Q B 4 (i) |
| 6 Kt-B 3 | Kt-K 2 |
| 7 B-Kt 6 | Kt-B 3 |
| 8 Q-Kt 5 | B-Q 2 |
| 9 B-Q 4 | BxP |
| 10 Castles | Q-R 4 |
| 11 Q-Kt 2 | KxP |
| 12 Q-Q 3 | P-B 5 (c) |
| 13 Kt-Q 2 | Q-R-K B 2 |
| 14 P-B 4 | H-Q 2 |
| 15 Kt-B 3 | P-K R 3 |
| 16 Kt-R 2 | Q-B 2 |
| 17 Q-Q B 4 | P-Q K 3 |
| 18 P-Q 4 | P-Q R 4 |
| 19 Q-K 3 ch. | K-Q 4 |
| 20 Q-Q 6 (c) | Q-Q 5 |
| 21 P-Q 4 | B-B 3 (e) |
| 22 R-P | H-Q 2 |
| 23 R-B 6 | P-B 3 |
| 24 R-P | R-B 2 |
| 25 R-B 8 ch. | B-B 2 |
| 26 R-Kt 6 | K-Q 2 |
| 27 R-Kt 8 | R(B 2)-B 2 |
| 28 R-B 7 ch. | KxP |
| 29 K-Q 4 (f) | R(R-Q 2)-Kt 2 |
| 30 P-R 5 | P-K 3 |
| 31 R-Kt 6 mate. | |

Note.

(a) B-Q 3 or P x P more usual.
(b) Mr. Cowen's favourite way of continuing. An essential move of the Defence in all the better known variations.
(c) Seldom good. He should clear the Q B 5 to his pieces, otherwise he retards his chances of attack.

(d) The object of the parapatic player is to simplify the game. Black even if he does not exchange loses a pawn on the Q side and White is enabled to push forward.

(e) A wasted move. Black does not play this Bishop well.

(f) Overlooking the mate 29 R-Kt 6.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

| White (Reid). | Black (Barlow). |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Kt-K B 3 | 1 P-K 3 |
| 2 P-Q 4 | P-Q 4 |
| 3 P-Q B 3 | H-Q B 3 |
| 4 P-Q B 4 | 4 P x P |
| 5 Kt-Q B 3 | 5 Kt-B 5 |
| 6 B x P | 6 K Kt-K 2 |
| 7 P-Q R 8 | 7 B-Q 3 |
| 8 P-Q Kt 4 | 8 Castle |
| 9 B-Q 3 | 9 B-Q 2 |
| 10 Q-B 4 | 10 K-B 2 |
| 11 P-Kt 4 | 11 R-Kt 2 |
| 12 P x P | 12 P x P |
| 13 B x P | 13 B x P |
| 14 Q x B | 14 P-K R 3 |
| 15 P-K B 4 | 15 P-Kt 3 |
| 16 Q-Q 3 | 16 Q-B 3 |
| 17 P-K 4 | 17 B-B 5 |
| 18 Kt-Q 5 | 18 Q-B 4 |
| 19 B-Q 2 (b) | 19 Q x R |
| 20 K-Q 2 | 20 R x P |
| 21 B-K 3 | 21 Q-R 2 |
| 22 R-R 3 | 22 R-Q 2 |
| 23 K-B 3 | 23 K-K 2 |
| 24 Q-B 4 | 24 Q-C 3 |
| 25 K-K 3 | 25 K-Q 4 |
| 26 R-Q 2 | 26 K-Q 3 |
| 27 Q-Q 3 | 27 Q-Q 4 ch. |
| 28 K-B 3 | 28 K-Q 5 ch. |
| 29 K-Q 2 | 29 K-Q 7 |
| 30 Q-B 3 | 30 Q-Q 2 |
| 31 K-B 2 | 31 Kt-B 2 (c) |

Notes.

(a) A mistake. White comes out a piece ahead in the exchange that follows.

(b) This error breaks up White's attack completely.

(c) Winning a pawn at least. The game was abandoned a draw at midgame.

The following was the full score:

T. H. Reid

W. C. Barlow

B. L. Ballivan

T. Cowen

M. J. Deneberg

E. J. Hooper

G. Piercy, jun.

S. D. Seals

W. J. Solly

Won 7, drawn 2, lost 1.

W. Robinson and Co. are Special Agents for the leading English and Continental Flaxmills Manufacturers.

Practical Engineer, Mr. W. A. Amman, practised to all parts of the world.

Architectural Engineers, F. G. Pease, Esq., 1895.

Greatly enlarged, F. G. Pease, Esq., 1895.

Practical Engineer, Mr. W. A. Amman, practised to all parts of the world.

Practical Engineers, Messrs. A. O. G. Gairdson and T. H. H. Hartman, 1895.

Owing to increase of business, W. Robinson and Co. have removed their Plans and Drawings Office to Cottenham House, 1895.

W. Robinson, Chairman

Hongkong, January 22, 1895.

FOOTBALL.

THE CLUB v. H.M.S. 'CENTURION.'

Club men turned up slowly, bat by pressing. Lieutenant A. L. Oay, R.N., into their service a start was made at 4.45. At once Campbell and Firth went away, and only missed scoring through excessive haste in shooting. Campbell's second shot was a hot one, and but for the lucky fall of the goalkeeper would have lowered the Naval credit at the outset. For fully five minutes the Club's right wing attacked, and then the 'Centurion' bore down in force and worked the ball away. Long shots at the Club's goal were well stopped by Wood, who, however, held the ball too long and showed an inclination to travel with it. The 'Centurion' pressed steadily, though Mackay and Rowesworth broke away at intervals. Drawing closer the 'Centurion' bunched in front of the Club's posts and corner had to be conceded, the backs closing back on Wood and kicking feebly.

Directors.—Mr. R. A. Gomes has retired from the Board of Directors. Messrs. H. Cox and E. Jones Hughes reside by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

Advertisers.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thos. Arnold and W. H. Gaskell who retire, but offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Gaskell was appointed Auditor in the place of the late Mr. E. Lynn (deceased).

F. Henderson, Chairman.

Hongkong, January 17, 1895.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Canton, Jan. 22, 1895.

Sir,—As it has been suggested to me by Canton friends that I ought to reply direct to the 'rejoinder' from a Swatow Missionary which was published by you on the 17th instant, I have decided to ask the favour of space in the *China Mail* for a few brief observations.

Coming at once to the main argument, I apprehend that the contention is this: The congregating of men and women for worship is not a new usage introduced to China by Christian Missions, nor an offence against the Chinese standard of propriety, for it is the common practice of the non-Christians throughout the empire. I think this argument is fair and forceful, and well worth examining.

In determining the ethical standard of China as to 'mixed assemblies' your Swatow correspondent appeals to Chinese usage; I however, appeal to Chinese law. It is the law of a country that we may expect to find reliable pronouncements upon national ethical standards. The laws are a permanent embodiment of the convictions of the better conscience of a people; they are the studied, matured expression of a nation's ethical preferences. The testimony which 'usage' can offer to ethical standards is not so reliable. Practices common as the usage of assemblies for worship obtain in China which are confessedly contrary to Chinese ethics; and missionaries know quite well that one of the greatest aids in their work is the existence of a high ethical standard which the Chinese recognize as right, sacred, and obligatory—not in mere instance, but sincerely—even when their conduct is conspicuously at variance with it. No vice which is prevalent in China would be quoted as a mark of the nation's standard of propriety; all that 'usage' can do in this instance is to show how far the people have fallen below their own accepted standards of morality.

Conduct which is illegal, even when the 'usage' is extremely common, cannot be taken as evidence of the nation's ethical standard, for the very reason that the law condemns it. It seems at first sight an extraordinary and even cruel thing that the women of China should be prohibited by law from visiting temples for worship, and a trivial thing that the Chinese Government should desire the Missions to cease holding 'mixed assemblies.' But we are not entitled to conclude that it is more ethical practice, and not a genuine ethical preference, which actuates the native government in this matter. This law would not have come into existence had it not been for serious reasons for its creation; and I hope to set forth these reasons in a few words.

The score is very far from being an index of the game. Had the Naval team passed freely a score of six or eight was very easily probable. As it was, they worked through too much and displayed a marked tendency to individual dribbling.

KOWLOON v. COMPANY, LTD.

This practice game was played at Kowloon yesterday afternoon. A Company has to meet the Hongkong F. C. in the remaining its of the third round for the Football Cup. On the last occasion they played Kowloon, the Riflemen were defeated by 8 goals to nil, but on Thursday the Kowloon team was disorganized by the absence of two of the regular players and they could just win by 2 goals to 1.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED AND REDUCED.

The following report of the Board of Directors will be presented to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Office of the Company, on Friday, the 31st instant:—

As missionaries have assumed the position of teachers to the Chinese, it is not remarkable that the Chinese should judge us by the highest ethical standard which the nation can claim to possess. And if by comparison they conclude that the Mission standard is inferior to their own, they will not be slow to denounce and oppose mission work. Naturally they refrain from criticising and condemning their own countrymen; but the native government acts in harmony with its ideal.

I returned to England at the end of 1879 and married in the following year. I went back, however, to Africa with my wife, in order to look after some property I have in the Newcastle district of Natal. Whilst in Maritzburg my wife and I dined with Sir George Colley, the Governor of Natal—a party altogether of some twelve or fourteen people. It was a night or two before Sir George started up country to attack the Boers. Within a month the majority of those present had been killed, and I believe that at that moment I was the only survivor of that dinner party.

I heard the action at Lang's Neck being fought. We went up country, believing that Sir George Colley would not attack that night, but he did not believe that any of those horses had ever been dead before! The panic grew. In the middle of a thunderstorm—raged by the rain falling in sheets. Women and children were weeping, the men were baring their money. It transpired afterwards that the whole idea of a raid had been created by the invention of a mad Kaffir.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.



Mails.

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at noon.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Honolulu) ... SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at noon.
Peru (via Nagasaki) ... SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at noon.
Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) ...

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched from this for BOMBAY and LONDON, on THURSDAY, the 30th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. *CARRIAGE*, which Vessel takes on her Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1896).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

ALF. WOOLLEY,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & U. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, January 17, 1896.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTO PORTS;

ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Karlsruhe ... Tuesday, February 4.
Prinz Heinrich ... Tuesday, March 3.

Preussen ... Tuesday, March 31.

Sachsen ... Tuesday, April 29.

Karlsruhe ... Tuesday, May 20.

Prinz Heinrich ... Tuesday, June 23.

ON TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1896, at 9 a.m., the Company's S.S. *KARLSRUHE*, Captain WILHELM, will sail, MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECS, and CARGO, and will leave this port at above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st February, Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 p.m., and Parcels will be received (at the Agency's Office) and Noon, on MONDAY, the 3rd February. Consents of Packagers are required. No Parcel Receipts will be issued for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two-Foot Cubic in measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Clothes can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 18, 1896.

92

RICKMERS LINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE FROM
BREMEN, MIDDLEBRO', ANTWERP,
AND HAMBURG,
VIA SUEZ CANAL TO
PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, HIOGO AND
YOKOHAMA.

FROM HOME.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE NEW ELEGANT
STEAMERS OF THE RICKMERS
SHIPBUILDING, SHIPOWNERING AND
SHIPBUILDING COMPANY OF BREMEN

SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Dorothea Rickmers ... 3,846 | December.

Doris Rickmers ... 3,700 | January.

Maria Rickmers ... 5,600 | February.

Helga Rickmers ... 3,233 | March.

Sophie Rickmers ... 3,249 | April.

Ellen Rickmers ... 5,600 | May.

Elizabeth Rickmers ... 5,600 | June.

FROM THE EAST.

VIA SINGAPORE
TO BAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
and other Continental Ports, if sufficient
indemnity offered.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP
and ROTTERDAM.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.)

Dorothea Rickmers ... 3,846 | February.

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Maria Rickmers ... 5,600 | April.

Helga Rickmers ... 3,233 | May.

These Steamers are all FIRST-CLASS

SHIPS and are supplied with all the
modern Appliances and powerful Engines.

For further Particulars, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1896.

103

Mails.

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
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Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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ALF. WOOLLEY,
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P. & U. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, January 17, 1896.

133

Mails.

NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;
ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1896, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *NATAL*, Commandant VENISON, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECS, and
CARGO, will leave the Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 4th February, 1896. (Parcels are not to
be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

C. TOURNARE,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1896.

180

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Authorised Capital £30,000,000 8.0

Subsidiary Capital £2,700,000 8.0

Paid-up Capital £2,637,600 8.0

Free Funds £2,410,997 8.0

Revenue Fund Branch £1,049,866 18.7

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the
above Company we are prepared to
accept European and CHINESE RISKS at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1896.

130

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.)

CAPITAL £20,000,000

TOTAL FUNDS & SECURITY £2,480,053

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA £757,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the
above Company we are prepared to
accept European and CHINESE RISKS at
Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1896.

12

INTIMATIONS.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne
A.D. 1714.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £2,700,000.

TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £260,000.

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